

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1803.

NO. 687.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds., tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Mussins and Muslin Hand's,
India Mussins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 1.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Bread Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicos,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halticks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburghs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

March 2.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the LAND con-
veyed to me, as Trustee for Colin Auld,
by John D. Orr, hitherto advertised to
take place at the Coffee House in Alexan-
dria, on the first of March next, is post-
poned by consent of the parties interested,
until Tuesday the 15th of that month,
when the property will be exposed to Sale
at the said Coffee-House for ready money
in terms of the Deed of Trust.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Feb. 28.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

LONDON MILLINERY, LATEST FASHION.

MRS. E. MARSHALL, King street,
a few doors above Mr. Mitt's ta-
vern has just received from London, an
assortment of

VELVET and CRAPE BON- NETS and CAPS,

of the last fashion, together with a ge-
neral assortment of Millinery, which she
offers for sale on moderate terms.

Feb. 25. d6c

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Elec-
tion for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the
Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,
will be held at the Exchange Coffee House
on Wednesday the 16th day of March
next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Mojs Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Armfield,
Tho. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 13, 1803. F25 d15

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on
a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO- DUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.

And plenum professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the
University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS.

Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,

and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo
volumes, of about 450 pages each,

and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-

ars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-

shed, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-

dred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-

tant work, may have one copy gratis,

by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encou-

rage to the undertaking, the sum

at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which

will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-

BERT and JOHN GRAY,

King-Street, where a specimen

of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

Jan. 18. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, abou-

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the fin-
est quality.

Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,

Lemons, by the box,

Bell Rhode-Island Potatoes,

Mackerel, by the barrel, together with

a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

CLOVER SEED,

Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED
RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

Feb. 28.

A PROPOSAL BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles OF EDUCATION.

By ELIZABETH HAMILTON,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Decades volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-

lume in boards, payable on delivery.

*** A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers

We have received by the sloop
Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,

A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,

A few hds. N. E. Rum,

And a few bales low priced Muslins,

which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & CO.

Feb. 23. d

FOR SALE

SIXTY NEGROES that
have been well treated and brought up, of
all ages and both sexes; house servants &
mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes.

Information may be had by applying to
the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eotf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

M'KIGHT & STEWART

Have just received, per Captain Hand,

from Philadelphia,

A fresh supply of Ladies Kid

and Morocco

Shoes and Sandles

of the best quality and newest fashion,

which they will sell at reduced prices.

March 1. d3t

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hds. first quality, Muscovado

Sugar,

25 Bls. do. do.

25 Bags green Coffee,

1200 Bushels coarse Salt,

500 Spanish Hides,

1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. co.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Fridays sale, three
Pipes of French Brandy, two
pounds Sugar, and three boxes Felt
Hats, Calicos, Chintzes, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 2.

For NEW-YORK,

The Schooner

POLY,

RICHARD CHASE, mas-
ter, lying at Merchant's
Wharf, to sail by the last

of the present week. For freight or pas-
sage, apply on board.

March 2. d4t

Proceedings in the House of Representatives, on the report of a select Committee, for making provision for the payment of certain militia of Georgia, engaged in the defence of that State in 1793 and 1794.

The following report, made by the Secretary of War, was read:

REPORT.

The Secretary of War respectfully reports to the House of Representatives of the United States.

That in obedience to their resolution of the third of April, 1802, relative to the claims of the state of Georgia, for militia services, the secretary has taken measures to obtain all such documents as relate to the subject, some of which were not received until the month of January, last.

In the course of an examination of the various documents, the following facts appear, which with the circumstances attending them, are considered as affording the best view of the subject, of which it is susceptible at this distant period of time. The muster and payrolls received from Lieut. Col. Constant Freeman, who acted as agent of the war department in Georgia, at the time the services were principally performed, are offered as evidence of services actually performed by the militia of that state, for which compensation is claimed, amounting in the whole to the sum of 142,535 dollars and 29 cents; of which sum 13,159 dollars and 63 cents, appear by the rolls to be due to such corps as were specially authorised by the executive of the United States, for services subsequent to 1793; the remaining sum of 129,375 dollars and 66 cents, is for services which were not considered by the executive of the United States, nor by the agents of the war department as fully authorised by the general government, and for which no payments, have been made.

Sundry letters from the secretary of war are offered as the principal grounds on which a decision may be made relative to the latter claims. On the 27th of October, 1792, the secretary of war wrote to the governor of Georgia, and gave him a discretionary power as to the force he should think proper to employ, in case sufficient evidence appeared of the hostile intentions of the Creeks against the frontiers of the state.

On the 30th of May, 1793, the secretary wrote to the governor and authorised him to raise and organize one hundred horse and one hundred militia foot, to be armed and paid by the United States, which force, in addition to the regular troops then stationed in Georgia, and a suitable number of spies and small scouts, was considered as competent to the defence of the frontiers—and directed that whatever force might be employed, should be regularly mustered.

On the 10th of June, 1793, the secretary wrote again to the governor, and informed him, that if the state was invaded or in imminent danger of being invaded, the measures which he (the governor) had taken, might be considered as indispensable, that he was the judge of the degree and duration of the danger and would proportion the defence to exigencies—that the President had the fullest confidence, that when the danger which had induced the governor to call out such large bodies of militia, should subside, that he would reduce the troops to the existing state of things. A letter of the same date as the last, was written to the governor of South Carolina, informing him that the president of the United States having received authentic information of the unprovoked and cruel outrages of the Creeks on the frontiers of Georgia, requested that he would, in case of a serious invasion by the Indians, and on the request of the governor of Georgia, direct such parties of the militia of South Carolina to march to the assistance of Georgia, as the case might require, for the expence of which the United States would be responsible.

On the 19th of July, 1793, another letter from the secretary of war to the governor of Georgia states, as no information had been received at the seat of government of any late depredations of the Indians, and as there was reason to believe that they would be brought to a sense of their crimes and induced to give up some of the authors thereof, the directions given in the letter of the 30th May, will ought to operate—Capt. Constant

Freeman is mentioned as having been appointed agent for the war department, who would regulate the issues of public property to the troops which might be in service.

On the 5th of September, 1793, a letter was written by the Secretary of War to Captain Constant Freeman, by which he was directed not to concur in any measures at the expense of the United States for invading the Creek country. And on the 22d of February, 1794, another letter was written by the secretary of war to the governor of Georgia, from which it appears that the President of the United States had been induced to believe that a greater number of troops had been employed than was necessary; and the governor was informed that the general government would not, except in case of an actual invasion, be pledged for the expences, if in future any number of troops should be employed, which exceeded the force that the President had previously authorized, viz. one hundred horse and one hundred foot. He is also informed, that, if it was expected that the militia were to be paid by the United States, it would be necessary that returns, muster and pay rolls should be made and delivered to Captain Freeman, the agent of the war department, in order that the whole sum might be submitted to Congress, as the only authority competent for deciding on what proportion of the expences should be defrayed by the United States.

By a letter of the date of the foregoing, addressed by the secretary of war to Mr. Habersham, collector of the customs in Georgia, who also had acted as an agent of the war department, he is informed that the number of militia, which had been supplied in the state of Georgia at the expense of the United States, appeared by his representations to the war department, to have greatly exceeded the number contemplated, and that one hundred horse and one hundred foot, in addition to the continental troops, were considered as adequate to the protection of the frontiers against small parties of Indians, and that orders had been given for that number to the late governor, dated the 30th of May, 1793, which number the President of the United States consented might be kept up on certain conditions mentioned to the governor. Mr. Habersham was then directed not to furnish supplies, without particular orders from the proper department, to any greater number than one hundred horse and one hundred foot.

Copies of many other letters & extracts of letters, are among the documents, which are not considered by the secretary of sufficient importance to require particular notice.

From the preceding exhibition of facts, and from the other less important documents, and the circumstances connected with the subject, it appears that the actual services performed by the militia of the state of Georgia, in the course of the several years to which this enquiry is directed, for which payments have not been made, amount in the whole, according to the rolls delivered to the agent of the war department, and by him transmitted to that department, to 142,535 dollars and 29 cents. That such part of said services, as were performed under the immediate direction of the executive of the United States, amounts to 13,159 dollars and 63 cents—that from October 1792, to May 1793, the governor was, by direction from the executive of the United States, to employ such force, as in his opinion should be necessary—that from the 30th of May to the 10th of June, there was a suspension of his discretionary authority, and on receiving the letter of the 10th of June, he was again authorized to act altogether at his own discretion, as to the number of troops he should employ; and until he received the letter of the 19th of July, 1793, he was authorized by the executive of the general government, to employ such force, as he should judge necessary for defensive protection, and that from the general tenor of the direction, of the executive of the United States, he probably considered the United States as responsible for the expence. Whether the governor exercised the power confided to him, by the executive of the general government, with sufficient caution or not, must depend on mere opinion.—

When the situation of the state of Georgia, at that period, is considered, having a thinly inhabited frontier, of about four hundred miles in extent, bordering on numerous hostile and warlike Indian nations, and threatened with a general invasion from one of the most powerful, which was actually committing frequent depredations on the frontier inhabitants, it is not improbable but that the governor might have been induced to believe, that a greater number of men were necessary for the protection of the frontiers, than would have been considered needless by persons remote from the scene of action. At the time when these services were performed, a hostile disposition pervaded the greater part of the Indian nations, within the United States; a serious war then existed between the United States and the numerous tribes of Indians, in the country north west of the Ohio, and a predatory war was carried on between the territory south east of the Ohio, now the state of Tennessee, and the Cherokees, the expences of which were principally defrayed by the United States, troops were kept in pay at the expense of the United States, on the frontiers of South Carolina.

As it would be impracticable at this time to ascertain with precision, what number of troops was really necessary to have been kept in service at different periods, in the state of Georgia, and as the opinion of the executive of the United States, appears to have varied on the subject in respect to the degree of danger with which that state was threatened, and as the suspension of the governor's discretionary power between the 27th of October, 1792, and the receipt of the secretary's letter of the 19th of July, 1793, was but of ten days duration, it is considered by the secretary, that the services of the whole of the militia, called out by the governor of Georgia in the year 1793, do constitute a just claim upon the United States, for pay up to the time in which the said troops could have been disbanded, after the receipt of the said letter, of the 19th of July: which probably could not have been effected earlier than the last of September; and when it is considered that they were spread over an extensive country, it may be doubtful whether the necessary arrangement could have been made and carried into execution, at so early a period.

Under a full view of all the circumstances relating to the subject, the secretary respectfully submits to the consideration of Congress, whether justice would not require an admission of the claims for all services performed for defensive protection in the year 1793, up to the 1st of October of the same year, for which regular pay and muster rolls have been received, and whether the admission of the claim for like services, for which muster and pay rolls have been received, for the other three months of the year 1793, would not under all circumstances, do less injustice, than would result from a rejection of that part of the claim. The services for which pay and muster rolls have been received, up to the end of the year 1793, amount to 95,971 dollars and 23 cents, exclusive of the sum of 13,159 dollars and 63 cents, due to the particular corps & spies specially authorised subsequent to the year 1793.

What weight should in this instance be given to the provision in the constitution "that no state shall make war unless in case of invasion, or of such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," which is referred to by the secretary of war in his statement to the President of the United States (as per document marked letter K) and which the state of Georgia may consider as authorising her claims, is submitted to the determination of Congress.

H. DEARBORN.
War Department,
Feb. 3d, 1803.

Mr. Early. Mr. Chairman, believing that the claim which is now the subject of consideration depends upon facts, but little understood by the committee, I must beg their indulgence, whilst I endeavor, by a recurrence to a train of documents to explain and establish its justness. It is a claim for services of the most meritorious kind, performed in defense of an exposed part of the union.—They were performed under circumstances which called for the interposition and aid of the government itself, and in the exercise of an almost unlimited discretion delegated by the Executive of the U. States to the Governor of Georgia.

It will be recollect that at the period during which these services were performed the whole frontier of the U. States was in a state of alarm. A general confederacy existed between the Indian tribes residing within our territory, the object of which was an union of hostility against the white inhabitants. A regular warfare was carried on in the territory North West of the Ohio, by an army under the immediate orders of the Federal Executive. An irregular warfare prevailed between the inhabitants residing in the now state of Tennessee and the Southern Tribes; and the people in the state of Georgia were roused to action by the irresistible principles of self-preservation. This state was lined by a frontier nearly four hundred miles in extent, thinly settled and immediately to the neighbourhood of two of the most numerous and warlike nations whose settlements were strung along its whole length. Actual hostility quickly roused the people of that country to a sense of their situation. The whole frontier was subjected to inland, thefts and massacres, and the innocent inhabitant laid himself down to rest at night under an awful apprehension that before his eyes could meet the morrow's sun, his ears would be failed by the war hoop or the fire of the savage foe.

In this situation of affairs, communication was made by the Governor of Georgia to the department of War, stating the existing exigencies and requesting instruction as to the mode of meeting the impending evils. In the month of October 1792, the Secretary of War writes to the Governor an answer in the following terms. "If the information which you may receive, shall substantiate clearly any hostile designs of the Creeks against the frontiers of Georgia, you will be pleased to take the most effectual measures for the defence thereof as may be in your power, and which the occasion may require." Here, Mr. Chairman, it will be perceived there was given to the Governor of Georgia a complete discretionary power to call into the field such a number of troops as the occasion might render necessary for the defence of the frontiers. He was constituted judge of the occasion, and judge of the extent of the force which that occasion might render expedient. In conformity with ample powers thus possessed, he called out and employed in defensive protection the militia, whose claims are now under investigation.

The danger to which our settlements were exposed did not cease. Such was the spirit of hostility which at that period governed the Indian tribes that whenever our frontier was left unprotected there the unfortunate inhabitants became a subject of slaughter. The troops of course were retained in service. But on the 30th of May 1793, the Secretary of War writes to the Governor of Georgia directing the force which should in future be destined for the defence of the frontiers to be reduced to one hundred horse and one hundred foot, in addition to the regular establishment already in that country;—prohibiting at the same time an offensive operation, and recognizing the power of the state authority to call out any adequate force in case of actual invasion or such imminent danger as would not admit of delay. This letter is considered by the present Secretary of War in his report to Congress, to have counteracted the orders given on the 27th of October in the preceding year, and to have suspended the exercise of the discretionary power given to the governor by that letter. So early, however as the 10th June following, including a space of only ten days, another letter is written by the secretary of War, from which it appears that before the date of his last of the 30th of May, communication had been made by the Governor of Georgia, but which had arrived at the War Office after the dispatch of that of the 30th of May. This communication from the Governor had given information of new attacks of the Indians and a continuation of their hostile disposition. And in the answer from the War Department of the 10th of June the Governor of Georgia is told that "The state of Georgia being invaded or in imminent danger thereof, the measures taken by your excellency may be considered as indispensable. You are the Judge of the degree of danger and of its duration, and will undoubtedly proportion the defence to exigencies." It is important to remark here that this letter was written under full knowledge on the part of the War Department of what had been done by the Governor of Georgia in relation to the force which had been called into the field, and under a further knowledge

within our territory, there was an union of both white inhabitants. A carried on in the territories of the Ohio, by an immediate orders of the

An irregular war between the inhabitants residence of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the people in those states were routed to act in accordance with the principles of self-preservation. The route was lined by a hundred miles in extent, and immediately in two of the most numerous nations whose settle- along its whole length, quickly roused the people to a sense of their situation. The frontier was sub- jected to frequent raids and massacres; a inhabitant laid himself flat under an awful appearance his eyes could meet his ears would be af- feared or the fire of the

of affairs, communication Governor of Georgia, and of War, stating his case and requesting information made of meeting the In the month of October, Secretary of War writes answer in the following information which shall substantiate claims of the Creeks against Georgia, you will be most effectual measures as may be in your the occasion may require. Mr. Chairman, it will be given to the Governor a complete discretion into the field such as the occasion might require for the defence of the state constituted judge of the extent of at occasion might render in conformity with the possessed, he called out defensive protection the aims are now under in-

which our settlements not cease. Such was the period at that period Indian tribes that where was left unprotected state inhabitants became lighter. The troops of were in service. But on 1793, the Secretary the Governor of Georgia which should in service for the defence of the reduced to one hundred hundred foot, in addition establishment already in prohibiting at the same operation, and recognition of the state authority to state force in case of such imminent danger not admit of delay, considered by the present his report to Congress, the orders given on October in the preceding suspended the exerci- power given to the letter. So early, how- June following, in only ten days, another the secretary of War appears that before the 30th of May, had been made by the Gov- ernor, but which had been Office after the dismis- ch of May. This en- the Governor had given new attacks of the continuation of their hab- And in the answer from Georgia is told that Georgia being invaded ther thereof, the measure of safety may be considered. You are the safety danger and of its dan- doubtless proportiona- cies." It is impo- at this letter was written, dge on the part of the of Georgia in relation to what had been done had been called into a further knowledge.

the exigency which had given rise to the measure. This knowledge was derived from the communication of the Governor of Georgia just then received.

On the 19th day of July, however, a letter written from the War Department, which is considered by the present Secretary as putting an end to any further discretion on the part of the Governor. The present claim therefore so far as favourably reported for, is for services performed by troops called into the field by the Governor of Georgia in the exercise of that discretionary power given him by the letter of the 27th of October, and taken from him by that of the 19th of July following, allowing a reasonable time for disbanding the troops after the receipt of the same.

Mr. Chairman, There is a leading feature which marks these claims, and to which it is important to direct the attention of the committee as to a polar star. It is that they are for services confined exclusively to defensive protection. The discretionary powers vested in the Governor of Georgia were restricted alone by this object. To this object were they all directed. I will not at this time enter into an enquiry as to the soundness or humanity of that policy on the part of the general government which with respect to all the southern frontier has kept up a steady opposition against offensive operations. But I will observe that the experience of all America has proven that such operations produce as against Indians the only effective tranquillity; and that the inhabitants of the southern frontier have never yet received a satisfactory explanation why this description of operations was so sedulously pursued by the general government and at enormous expence too, in relation to the north western country, but strictly and sternly interdicted as to themselves.—

We, Mr. Chairman, were tied down to defensive measures. A frontier 400 miles in extent was in all its points exposed to hostile inroad and to the depredations, consequent upon savage warfare. 'Tis vain to judge of this by the rules applying to civilized nations. If any gentleman in this committee shall undertake to do so, he will involve himself in an act of single injustice. Savages are not in the habit of collecting themselves into one army and uniting their force against any particular point. No sir they devide themselves into small parties—they extend themselves along the whole line of frontier—each party watches for its time and its particular places of attack. You never know which point is most in danger or at what time there is most reason to expect an attack. The whole line of frontier therefore is in that imminent danger of invasion which does not admit of delay, in all Indian warfare; —An imminent danger too which never ceases to exist so long as a spirit of hostility prevails.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, February 25.

Arrived, ships Ulysses, Muckford, Calcutta; Orlando, Matschak, Amsterdam; Commerce, Coggeshall, Gottenburgh; brigs Sophia, M'Donald, Cape Francois; Little Sarah, Chapman, St. Thomas; schr's Lionet, Smith, Charleston; Abigail, Davidson, N. Carolina; Ann, Briton, Richmond; sloop Sea Flower, Bird, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Venus, Waldren, Bourdeau; schr's Katy, Lee, Jamaica; Intent, Farley, do.

Ship Marion, Setor, arrived at Calcutta, the middle of October.

The brig Comet, Wearth, arrived at Charleston, from this port, on the 12th instant.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

Arrived, ship Vigilant, Boyle, 21 days from Martinique. Sailed in company with the Pamela, Driscoll, for this port. Lett schooner Greyhound, Thompson, of Baltimore, and several others names not collected.

Past the brig American, from Charlestown, in the Bay. Saw a fleet of twelve sail standing in, when the came into the Cape.

Also, sloop Eagle, Greek, 17 days from New York.

Captain Holden, of the schooner Iris, came up in the Eagle. He informs, that he had been 30 days from Barbados, bound for this port, in ballast; that on the night of the 16th instant, in the gale, while lying at anchor, off Smith's Point, the schooner parted with cables and went

afire—her masts are cut, and it is supposed she will be got off—captain H. gave his name to the southward and are to the northward of the Capes, but does not know their names.

February 28.

Arrived, sloop Sommerset, Brown, 21 days from Exuma. Feb. 8. lat. 26° 10', long. 75°, spoke with San Thomas, 16 days from Boston for Havannah.

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

The bill for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia, passed the Senate yesterday—Ayes 16, Noes 7.

In the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, when this bill was under consideration, gen. Bradley said, he was authorised to assert, that it was the wish of the inhabitants of Alexandria County that it should pass, and yesterday general Jackson made the same assertion.

LETTER-BOX COMMUNICATIONS.

Had the "Alexandrian," when he was about to write his last piece, reflected (and he has told us that his reflections are abundant) he might have supposed it possible that there were some Democrats who possessed sufficient independence of mind to oppose the militia bill, or any other system founded on such arbitrary and coercive principles—notwithstanding they might be advocated by the Colonel and every cat that yelps at his bidding. Had he so reflected, he might have saved himself the trouble of travelling out of his way to abuse Federalism; for the author of the communication signed "Q" is no Federalist, neither is a Beer House Democrat; but one who on this, as on every other occasion, acts from the dictates of his own mind, uninfluenced by any party. This much I have thought necessary to say for the convenience of the Alexandrian—because, if he should again think proper to astound us with a specimen of what can be done by great talents in a bad cause, he may let Federalism alone and stick to the subject on which he started. The Alexandrian thinks it possible that I will capitulate, and he is willing to allow me honorable terms, after he has scourged me for my bitterness against the officers. Sir, this scourging of yours had better been left undone—for it has led you, in the bitterness of your wrath against Federalism, to name a period when, if you have one spark of sensibility remaining, the crimson dye of shame must stain your cheek even to think of. I allude to the years '97 and '98, when your patriotism had reached its acme, and forced from you the assertion, that should a French invasion take place, you would sell your property and join the enemy. Such, Sir, if I am not egregiously mistaken in my man, is your Republicanism and love of country. You think some of my observations, as applied to yourself and friends, ungenerous; because you conceive I do not know you. If you are the man I take you to be, you will find, by what I have said above, that I do know you—and may the current of life cease to flow through my breast, ere it shall become the residence of those dark passions with which yours is infested. For your courteous offer of the second serjeant's place, under your mighty gentlemanly kind of Captain, and mighty spluttering kind of Lieutenant that is to be, and mighty old womanly kind of Ensign that is, I must, until an opportunity occurs of repaying the obligation, remain your debtor.

Q.

As the "Bread ought not to be withheld from the mouth that earns it," and as "The labourer is worthy of his hire," and as—many other ancient and modern apothegms might be safely culled on the present occasion; and as it is ungenerous in the most enlightened nation of the world, of which we slaves of the district must be considered as a fractional part, to permit any person to transact their business for them without adequate compensation, and as no provision has been made for the payment of our representative, it is humbly suggested that a petition be handed to the Mayor and Commonalty, desiring them to pass a law to levy upon the corporation, a sum of money equivalent to six dollars a day during the present session of Congress, for the payment of our honorable representative for his constant and unwearied attendance during the session. Should our petition not succeed, it is then proposed that a sum of money be

raised among the inhabitants, by subscription, for the above purpose; and as the generosity and charity of our honorable representative are so well known, and so liberally bestowed in all cases of distress, that have come to his knowledge, particularly lately, his handsome manner of contributing to the unparalleled distress of the sufferers by fire at Portsmouth, it is believed that no person will refuse to contribute his due proportion.

AMICUS JUSTITIAE.

"Leave us to manage our own affairs in our own way," seems not to be the doctrine of our representative, for in the two sections of the law, providing for the establishment of quarantine, which he had the goodness to have inserted, the county of Alexandria is to raise the money, and the president—I had like to have said our representative himself, is to find persons to expend it for us.

What a very pretty piece of work do those states exhibit where the influence of democracy has most completely prevailed. No one can require a stronger proof of the ignorance and wickedness of those self-styled republicans who have foisted themselves into place—than the three states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have evinced in their different public bodies during their sessions of this winter. In New-Jersey the people may be literally said to be without any government, at least any known to the constitution and laws. In Pennsylvania they will, ere long, be worse off than even in New Jersey; there the legislature have boldly unfurled the standard of resistance to, and set at defiance the authority of the union. The constituted authorities, from the president down, including three fourths of both houses of the last congress, are charged with usurpation, which they are determined not to sanction, but oppose. The alien law of the last session is declared by them to be a violation of the constitution and subversive of the rights and sovereignty of the states; and a law, as extraordinary in its nature as it will be pernicious in its consequences, has passed the legislature of that state. Its object is "oppugnation" to the naturalization law of congress, and to give full citizenship to foreigners, without subjecting them to the oath of allegiance and obedience to the constitution of the union. Such are the fruits of democracy in that state, and if the councils of our own have not been so bold in their menaces against the general government, they have been but little behind hand in heap- ing disgrace upon their constituents and disregarding the interests of the state. Their election law, placing every vagrant in the scale of citizenship on an equality with the man of worth; their blow at the only court which opposes a barrier to the schemes of the prevaricating and procrastinating debtor, and above all, the secessions in the senate and the confusion and wrangling among the members of the executive branch all shew that our state is making rapid progress on the road to ruin, and should before too late convince the people, that they entrusted their best interests to their worst enemies.

(Fed. Gaz.)

Arrived, brig American, captain Houston, 10 days from Charleston. On the 21st inst. in lat. 36°, and about the inner edge of the Gulph Stream, spoke the ship Eliza, from Alexandria, bound to Cadiz, out 24 hours. The captain of the Eliza informed captain H. that he had fallen in with the wreck of the brig Sarah, of Philadelphia; both masts gone by the decks, and full of water; they boarded her, and found a drowned person washing about in the fore castle. On the next morning, the American fell in with the wreck also, and boarded, found her to have been loaded with flour and bags of beans, which they hauled up out of the cabin with the boat-hook, and likewise different kinds of wearing apparel, which appeared to have belonged to passengers on board. There were no papers to be found in any of the pockets. The vessel appeared to be almost new, and could not have been long in that situation.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Snow Cornelia, Hathaway, Providence

Sloop Hannah, Smith, Boston

Drucilla, Howland, New Bedford

CLEARED,

Ship Hunter, M'Knight, Lisbon.

William Hartshorne

Has just received and for sale, One thousand bushels Lime-
ington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine, a few barrels Crab Cyder.

March 3.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,

Acting Executor.

March 3.

24^W

Will be offered for Sale, At a credit of three months, at the tavern of John Gooding, near Cameron Run, on Thursday the 24th day of March, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL and singular the personal estate of the late Bryan Lord Fairfax, deceased, (except certain legacies) consisting of one large waggon and gear, one riding chair; also, a number of books of various kinds, in number 194, bound, and a quantity of pamphlets; one waggon and gear, one silver watch and two gold rings, all his wearing apparel, &c. together with all the farming utensils.

The purchasers are to give bond, with approved security, to the executor. All sums under 30s. will be cash. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock.

HENRY GUNNELL,

Agent for the Executor.

March 3.

law 3^W

Notice.

Come to the subscriber's place within two miles of Alexandria, on the road to Hartshorne's mill the 22d of February, a stray COW and CALF; (the Calf supposed to be about 6 weeks old) the Cow is marked with a swallow-fork in the right ear, and an overkeel in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL FIELDING

March 3, 1803

eo 3^W

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land on Aquia Creek in the County of Stafford state of Virginia, containing 105 acres—it adjoins Mr. Daniel C. Brent's Richland tract; is one mile from Potowmack river, 12 from Frederickburgh and 48 from the City of Washington. The land is level and the soil of a good quality, and is uncommonly well adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn, it has on it an overseer's house, a good barn, and some other small houses, a good apple orchard, a stone quarry on the bank of the creek, from which stone may be conveyed to market; less expense than from any other in that part of the country, eight or ten acres of valuable meadow land, and several of the best fishing shores on that creek, one of which, and four acres of land are rented for 22 pounds per annum. On the opposite side of the creek are large banks of the richest shell marl, by which the whole of this land might, with little expense, be rendered very fertile it being nearly surrounded by the creek—the marl might be carried in boats to almost any part of it. The tract is supposed to have a sufficiency of timber on it, but should the purchaser wish it, he may be supplied with any quantity of the proprietor's wood land on the opposite side of the creek, not exceeding 50 acres, at a moderate price. The facility of conveying produce to Alexandria and the City of Washington from this farm must render it an advantageous possession to any person residing in either. For terms apply to PHINEAS JANNEY, Alexandria.

March 3.

law 3^W

Dividend.

The Commissioners named and authorised in '01 by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Monday the 18th day of April next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Peter Heikell in said Town, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, Attorney.

March 3.

24^W Oct.

Wanted to Hire Immediately, A BOAT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Isaac Scholfield, Walter or Wm. Lindsey, near Colchester, or Henry Woodward, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7.

22^W

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. W. Washington, offer for sale, the following
TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Dulect Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potowmack.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Estate. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and enclosed for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatterton's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One acre, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated two or three miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potowmack river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potowmack) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying in the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potowmack.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Ketton and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory. Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres, also adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre adjoining Dr. Dr. McKay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and ano-

ther in the commons of about six acres Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

JAMES WASHINGTON, Culpepper county.

GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, or.

WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmoreland, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Vernon, do.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do.

LAWRENCE LEWIS, Woodlawn, d.

Augt. 30.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

At the little Falls of Potowmack.

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and five yards, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones, and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible, a brewery and distiller, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above-mentioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and five yards.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease, for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
To any person who will bring to me, or secure so that I get him again,

JOHN AYRES,

A EIGHT mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plains coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a considerable blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. P. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law.

B. M. L.

* * Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Fredericksburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.

Cabin Point, }
Westmoreland county, }
Feb. 22. raw 6 v

FOR SALE,

THE lot with the HOUSE thereon, at the fourth east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Ridder—Also several vacant lots adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.

WILLIAM CRAKE.

Sept. 20. raw 12.

Spangled Shoes.

S. CLARK has this day opened an elegant assortment of Ladies Spangled, Kid and Morocco Shoes.

March 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802

Eukanah Doolittle, Com. I.

against

Jacob Harman and Samuel

Davis, trading under the

firm of Harman & Davis,

and William Harishorne,

In Chancery.

Defts. J.

Dists. J.

Test,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 11 raw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

November Term 1802

Joseph Tilball, complainant,

against

James Kidd, Mordecai Miller } In

and J. H. Hinsburgh, defts. } Chancery.

The defendant, James Kidd,

not having entered his appearance and given

certainty, according to the act of assembly and the

rules of this court, and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the

said James Kidd is not an inhabitant of this dis-

trict, it is ordered, that the said defendant,

James Kidd, do appear here on the first day of

June term next, and enter his appearance to the

suit, and give security for performing the de-

crees of the court; and that the other defen-

dants, Mordecai Miller and J. H. Hinsburgh,

do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts

they are owing to, or the estate or effects in their

hands belonging to the said plaintiff, Jacob

Kidd, until the further order or decree of this

court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith

published for two months successively in

one of the public newspapers published in this

county, and that another copy be posted on the

front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,

Test,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 11 raw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Allison, comp.

against

Jacob Harman & W. Davis,

trading under the firm of

Harman & Davis & Robert

Brown Jamison. defts. } Chancery.

A copy.

Test,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 11 raw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, of London, comp.

against

Adam Stewart and James Wil-

son, defts. } Chancery.

A copy.

Test,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 11 raw 2m

DENTISTRY.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alex-

andria are respectfully informed, that

T. BRUFF, Dentist,

is preparing to pay them a visit. Those

who wish to employ him are requested to

forward their applications, under seal, to

this office, that he may receive them on

his arrival, and attend the applicants in

their turn. Having settled in Washington City, he cannot be long absent

from his customers there, and means to at-

tend only such as make time y application.

He will furnish customers with the best

entitise and excellent brushes. Those

afflicted with the scurvy, may find spe-

dy and permanent relief.

March 1.

Douglas & Mandeville,

King street, opposite David W. Scott's

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and

barrels,

Loaf Sugar in lbs.

Coffee in bags and lbs.

A few qr. casks old Malaga Wine,

West-India, and } RUM

New England } in hds. and lbs.